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Wake up

The movement in the United States to counter the Arab boycott of Israel is continuing and picking up steam, something we believe is being met by an unfortunate attitude of near disregard in the Arab World. The latest move in the anti-boycott campaign was the revelation last week by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Chairman Roderick Hills that U.S. companies must publicly state that they are complying with the Arab boycott rules if this has a significant effect on their business. This follows a warning by the SEC to financial bodies last November about discrimination against any particular ethnic group or compliance with the boycott rules in underwriting securities.

The Ford administration view has been that it is unwise and unnecessary at this moment to introduce legislation against the boycott's application in the United States. This view is frequently voiced by Treasury Secretary William Simon, who only last week said that Arab countries are in fact doing business with U.S. firms that have dealings in Israel. In general, the Ford administration's feeling is that the boycott can be got at by nibbling away at its edges. This has not appeased Zionist circles in the United States, who are persisting in their campaign to counter the boycott's application in the U.S.

Our feeling on this is that the boycott of Israel is necessary and potentially very effective, and that the best thing to do in the face of the Zionist offensive in the United States is to intensify the boycott's application and impress upon the business community in the United States in particular what are the aims of, and reasons for, the boycott.

This is another case where the forces of Zionism have cranked up their awesome public relations and misinformation machinery, and the best thing for the Arabs to do is to meet this force head-on.

The Israeli apologists like to present the boycott as an evil thing because it "discriminates" against American Jews or companies that do business with Israel. That is precisely the point of the boycott, but it is more accurately to be seen as an instrument of war. The Zionist misinformation people cleverly try to make one believe that there is no difference between a pure racist who doesn't like to serve black people in his restaurant simply because they are black, and the Arabs who will have nothing to do with Jews just because they are Jews. The Zionist aim is to confuse in the mind of the American people the traditional and known forces of European and American anti-Semitism and the contemporary purpose in the Arab World to counter the destructive drive of Zionism in Palestine. They like to make it appear that a Palestinian whose refugee status is a result of Zionist colonialism in Palestine is no more than a bad guy who doesn't like Jews and therefore does not want to do business with Jews. It is a sinister and despicable and disgusting process, but very true to the heart of Zionism.

By raising the spectre of "discrimination" and "anti-Jewish" feelings, the Zionist forces pursuing their anti-boycott campaign are playing upon feelings in the United States that they've played upon many times before, and usually with success. The proper response now would be a concerted drive by the Arab nations to bring to light the true intentions of the boycott, and, consequently, the true reality of Israel and Zionism.

The barrage of Zionist propaganda works best when it is free to operate in the intellectual and informational vacuum about the Middle East such as generally exists in the United States. The thing to do is to fill that vacuum with a barrage of forceful information about the boycott.

It is important that the Americans know that the Arab boycott of Israel is an instrument of war being used in a war situation. It is important that the Americans know the difference between what the Zionists like to call "discrimination" against Jewish businesses in the U.S. and the reality of Israeli soldiers using American guns to shoot Palestinian children dead on the West Bank. If it is bad to "discriminate" against the people of Israel whose colonialist lust in Palestine is not yet satiated, but acceptable to kill children, we suggest it is time the American people and people everywhere wake up to the laughable pot of mincemeat that the forces of Zionism have made of the accepted moral standards of civilisation.

IDB aid sought to develop refinery

AMMAN. — The Minister of Finance Salem Masa'deh Thursday asked the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in Jeddah to participate in the development of the Jordanian Petroleum Refinery Company, it was announced here.

This request came in a message sent by Mr. Salem Masa'deh to Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali, president of IDB board of directors, in which he invited the bank to invest in the company's new shares issue, and to extend a loan to the company.

The message said that the company has extended its productive capacity to meet increasing local demand — a move which necessitates an increase in the company's capital.

The expansion activities come within the framework of the five-year development plan.

Delegation returns from Deraa

IRBID. — The governor of Irbid Ma'moun Al Khalil returned here Saturday at the head of a delegation at the end of a one-day visit to Deraa.

During his stay there, Mr. Al Khalil discussed cooperation between the two border towns with Deraa Governor Mahmoud Kaddour. Mr. Al Khalil said that the two sides held talks to facilitate and encourage traffic and tourism between the two towns.

The delegation included Irbid Mayor Mohammad Ahmad Salim, Irbid Police Commissioner Brigadier Mohammad Arabiyat and the Mutassarif of Irbid, Izzeddine Gharaybeh.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Saturday sent a congratulatory cable to Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah on the occasion of Kuwait's independence day.

● AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Saturday received Poland's non-resident ambassador to Jordan.



'Tell Dr. Kissinger all Cubans are leaving Angola... except those needed to run the country.'

Telephone, postal services to be expanded in Balqa

SALT. — Salt and other cities in the Balqa Governorate will soon witness an expansion in telephone and postal services, the Ministry of Communications, Dr. Mohammad Al Zeben said in a meeting over which he presided here Friday.

The meeting was attended by the director general of the Telecommunications Corporation, the director general of the Postal Savings Fund and other Ministry of Communications officials. The meeting was also attended by the governor of Balqa and officials of the governorate.

Work will start, Mr. Zeben said, with the expansion project for the Salt telephone exchange, where 1800 new lines are to be added. The new lines are expected to be operational before mid 1977, he said.

In the second stage, he added,

the ministry intends to install an automatic exchange to provide a direct dial service between Salt and other cities of the kingdom.

The possibility of establishing a telex system here will also be studied, Mr. Zeben said.

The Ministry will also work to establish a direct telephone link between Deir Alla, Northern Shouneh and Amman using at least 12 telephone channels.

A comprehensive expansion project for telephone and postal services in the Ghor region will be implemented during the five-year plan, he said.

The minister of communications afterwards visited the directorate of communications in Salt. Earlier, he had visited Sweileh where he met with officials and discussed the city's needs.

Prince Hassan to open pharmaceutical seminar

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, will open a seminar on the production of medicine here Tuesday. The seminar is organised by the Arab Pharmaceutical Company.

The Arab Pharmaceutical Company was established in Salt with a capital of JD500,000. The company's capital is to be increased to JD2 million within the two months.

Representatives from 60 Arab and foreign medical manufacturing firms and officials from Arab and African ministries of health will attend the seminar.

Company Chairman Amin Shukair said that the three-day seminar will try to lay down a basis for cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry between Jordanian and Arab and foreign parties and will brief the participants on Jordan's experiments in this field.

The question of Jordan becoming the centre for applied scientific research into the production of medicines will also be discussed, Mr. Shukair said in the light of the country's present capabilities.

Princess Tharwat officiates at graduation

AMMAN. — Princess Tharwat Saturday morning officiated at graduation ceremonies at Al Meh village in the Ghor region for the first batch of seamstresses to have completed a sewing course organised by the Al Meh Social Development Society.

In a welcoming speech, the society's president reviewed the city's activities and its future social projects.

Princess Tharwat then distributed the certificates and opened an exhibition held on the occasion which included needlework clothes made by the students.

Ministry of Health to upgrade medical services

IRBID. — The Minister of Health Dr. Trad Saud Al Qadi Saturday morning presided over a meeting here at the Princess Basma Hospital to discuss the city's medical services needs.

This is the first of a series of meetings to be held in every governorate between local medical authorities and ministry of health officials.

These visits are part of the ministry's plan to assess and review medical services throughout the kingdom prior to drawing up a comprehensive plan to improve those services, Dr. Al Qadi said.

He added that a new hospital, in addition to the Princess Basma Hospital, is a must for Irbid as the present hospital is currently overcrowded.

What's Going On

The American Centre: 7 p.m. Sunday.

Two films on President John Kennedy (History Makers series):
i) The New Generation.
ii) The Challenge.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official change rates at the close of business day yesterday. The figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	33
U.K. sterling :	593.0	59
French franc :	70.4	7
Swiss franc :	134.5	13
German mark :	129.6	13
Iraqi dinar :	939.0	94
Syrian pound :	81.4	8
Egyptian pound :	475.0	48
Lebanese pound :	115.6	11
U.A.E. dirham :	84.0	8

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Shaab Saturday editorially shed some side-lights on the two speeches exchanged by His Majesty King Hussein and Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny at the dinner banquet held Friday in honour of the visiting Jordanian Monarch in Moscow. Al Thawra of Damascus again reminded us that the Palestine issue is still the core of the Middle East crisis.

Al Dustour says King Hussein's speech at the banquet was characterised by several important elements. Among these was his stern warning to the whole world, in the presence of the Soviet leaders, of the threats posed by the deadlock shrouding the M.E. issue, and his fervent call for an immediate start for the conclusion of an honourable and just solution to the problem.

A second factor, the paper adds, is the Soviet Union's cognizance of the time element, which the King warned against wasting. President Podgorny was also aware of this fact when he declared the Soviet Union's support for an all-out and immediate political settlement in the Middle East.

There was also a third factor which, Al Dustour says, was elucidated by the two speeches: Their agreement on the two basic conditions for the restoration of peace in the region, i.e. a complete Israel withdrawal from the occupied Arab areas and for the Palestinian people to be able to exercise their national rights in their own homeland.

A fourth element which distinctly came out in the two leaders' speeches was their look forward to the outcome of the Jordanian-Soviet talks as including the whole Arab issue, besides the consolidation of relations between the two friendly countries.

Doubtless, the paper goes on, all this was indicative that the Hussein-Podgorny deliberations symbolised a special weight and a far-reaching dimension on the pan-Arab and bilateral levels between the two countries.

Al Shaab says the Hussein and Podgorny speeches clearly prove Soviet-Jordanian accord on a number of common human values and moral principles that had the merit of developing relations and strengthening the understanding between the two countries.

Al Shaab notes that the meeting between the two leaders covered two aspects of their countries' relationships, within a rational framework. One was the Soviet Union's desire to consolidate its friendship with Jordan and the Arab nation, and its commitment to patronise the Arabs right in their conflict with Zionism. The second aspect was Jordan's appreciation of the Soviet support of the Arab cause, representing a practical expression of Moscow's insistence on countenancing the issues of right, justice and freedom in all parts of the world. Hence, the concentration of the two leaders' speeches on the chronic Middle East dispute which is blocking peace in the area and the world at large, and which is threatening peace with grave dangers that might well drag humanity into a destructive conflagration. All this was the result of the intransigence of Israel and its protectors and their evasiveness from complying with the numerous United Nations resolutions and responding to the international desire for peace.

Al Thawra of Damascus again stressed that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East crisis. In this context, the paper says in an editorial Saturday, President Hafez Assad emphasised in Paris that war and peace in the region were inseparably linked with the Palestinian Arab people's issue, and that any attempt or effort that does not take this issue into consideration will be a premeditated attempt to prolong the conflict and perpetuate the Israeli aggression.

While Al Thawra does not object to the convening of the Geneva peace conference, it says the

conference should be held on a clear and definite basis: the recognition by Israel that the Palestinian Arab should have their own right, the core of the conflict in the Middle East, with the consequence that they ought to be represented through the Palestine Liberation Organisation at Geneva or any other conference on an equal footing with the rest of the other parties.

"Geneva will be doomed to failure if these points are not taken into account by Israel, which still refuses to acknowledge the existence of a Palestinian issue or the right of the Palestinian to determine their own future in their own homeland. This entails the necessity of a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories as a preliminary step towards a final solution to the Middle East problem, the paper concludes.

While Al Thawra does not object to the convening of the Geneva peace conference, it says the

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Scenes from Moscow and Leningrad

NOTE: To coincide with His Majesty King's visit to the Soviet Union, the Jordan Times will publish a series of photographs to give our readers a glimpse of life in the



The new Khimki-Khovrino housing estate has been built on the place where there was a village a mere decade ago. The green grass here is the only reminder of that.

Green defences of the Soviet capital

Scientists have calculated that one hectare of woodland absorbs from the air 220 to 280 kilograms of carbon dioxide and gives off 180 to 220 kilograms of oxygen. Three leaves entrap over 70 per cent of dust and sulphur dioxide. As much as over 30,000 hectares, which in one third of the area occupied by Moscow, are parks and gardens. Together with the capital's dense forest-park belt, the greenified area exceeds twofold the area of the capital. This accounts for the fact that Moscovites breathe cleaner air, that say, the inhabitants of London, New York or Paris.

Today Moscow is one of the world's most greenified capitals.

None the less, every year sees the planting of thousands of trees and shrubbery and the setting up of new boulevards and public gardens. There are now 30 square metres of greenery per inhabitant in Moscow, the figure being 8 for London and 4 square metres for Paris.

A lot is being done to keep the water and the air clean in the capital. In the past few years more than 1.5 thousand boiler-rooms were transferred to gas burning and some 300 small and large enterprises shifted beyond the city boundaries. New plants and factories are not now constructed in Moscow or in the green zone. While planning new residential districts the architects take into account the peculiarities of the landscape so as not to destroy the forest areas, water reservoirs and meadows.

Cranes growing and height

Twenty thousand annually in Moscow, more than in any other city in the world.

Anyone coming to Moscow for the first time is surprised by the abundance of tower cranes rising to the skies from the city's numerous construction sites. This work is under way everywhere, both in the old sections that had been formed long ago, and on the outskirts. But most of the cranes are to be seen in the new areas of mass-scale housing construction, which is a considerable distance away from the capital's centre, closer to the ring highway, which makes the city boundary today. The former small villages near the city have been replaced by broad streets with tall blocks of flats and green squares.

The last five-storey building was put up in Moscow in 1973, and all those going up now range from 9 to 16 and more storeys. A qualitatively new stage in the capital's housing development has commenced: the construction of multistorey buildings from one and the same set of standard parts and structures. This makes it possible to put up buildings differing in size, configuration and look. The flats in them are more convenient than in the old type of houses.

Moscow has a firm reputation as one of the most green-covered cities in the world, what with its more than 150 parks and forest-parks. With every passing year the area of the city's greenery is increasing. In 1973 alone it expanded by 749 hectares. More than 1.5 million trees and bushes were planted in a single year through the efforts of the workers of the Road and City Improvement, and the population as a whole.



In the neighbourhood of Tyoply Stan, one of Moscow's big scale housing construction. Tyoply Stan occupies an entire district. Multistorey blocks of flats are going up in its folds.



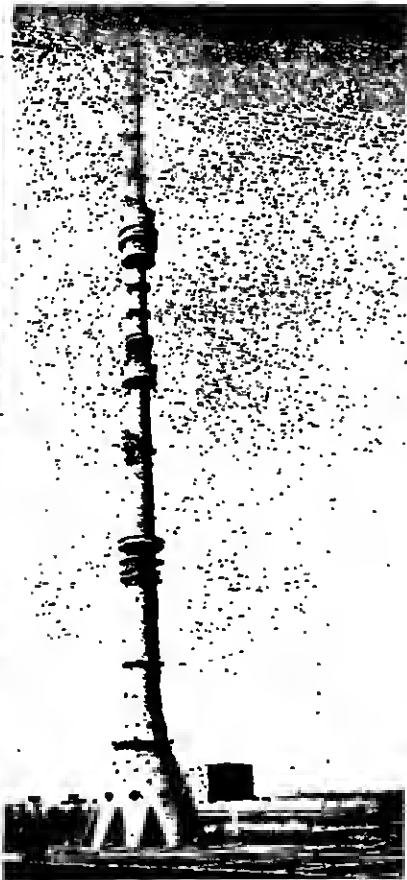
Sokolniki Park, one of the most picturesque spots in the city.

Moscow: a minded city

A citizen of the Soviet Union, which has a population of 240 million, takes up space at their disposal sport facilities, sports palaces, stadiums, and numerous other recreational grounds, and especially forests and parks.

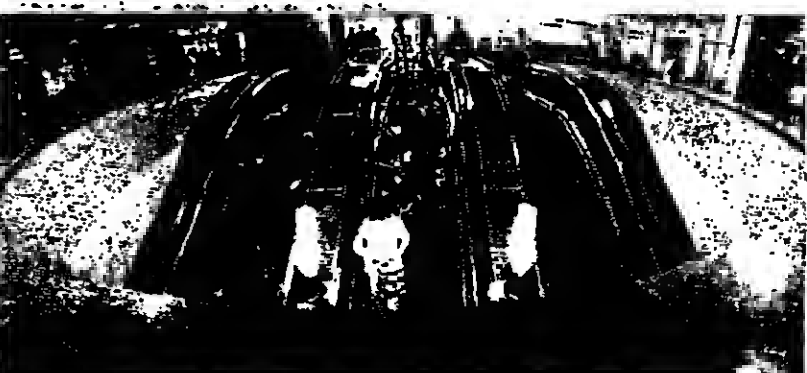
The green massif of the city amounts to 21,000 hectares or almost 25 per cent of the city's territory. The capital has several dozen parks, hundreds of squares, boulevards and gardens.

And everywhere people with a flair for sport may be seen: in the boulevards in the city's centre avid chess players engage in battles, boys kick the ball around on courtyard sport grounds, people play tennis and go horseback riding in the parks.

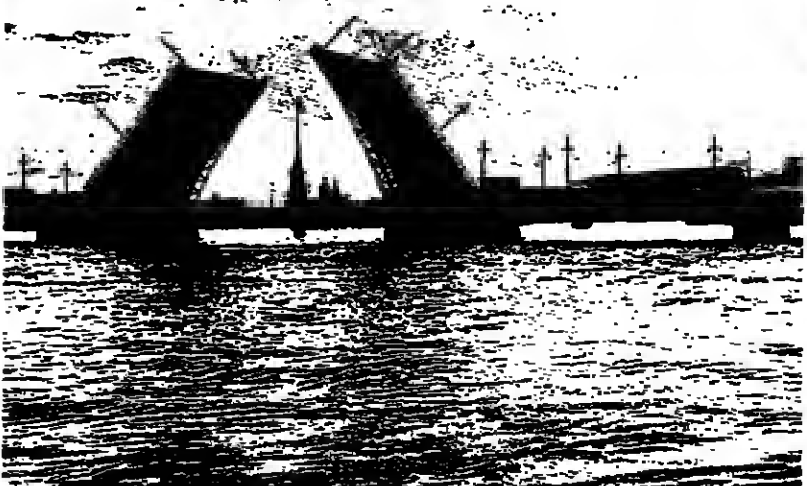


Television tower.

Moscovites love their city, its new broad avenues and the labyrinth of old lanes, the inimitable contrast of new tall buildings and old low houses.



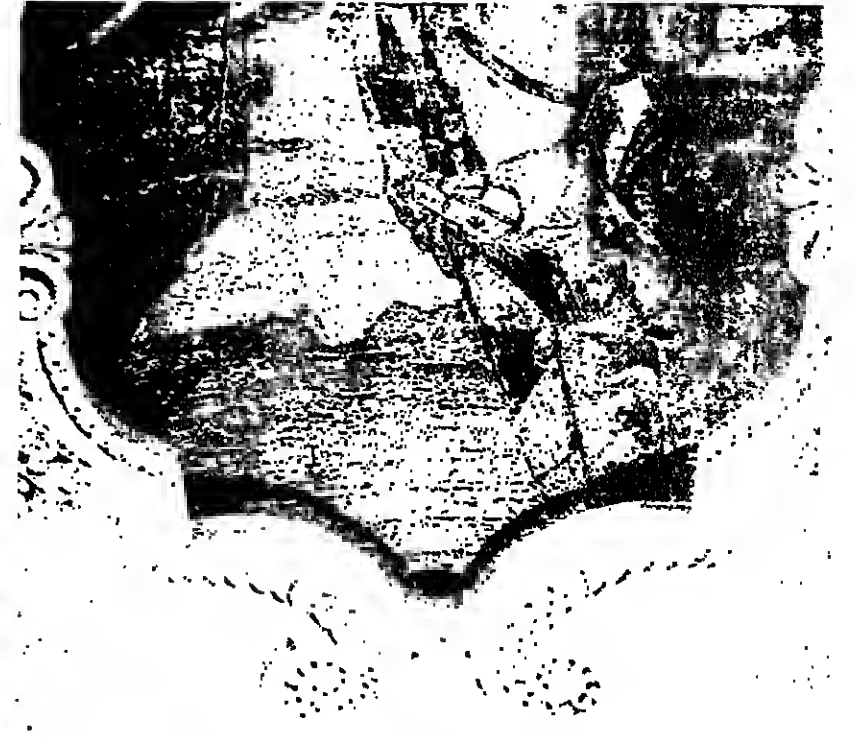
Above picture shows a new station of the Moscow underground, "Barrikadnaya." Moscow with its seven million-odd population is inconceivable today without the underground which carries over five million passengers a day. In the Moscow Metro one can travel across the city in 40 minutes (more than 30 kilometres) for a mere five kopecks, which is the world's lowest fare. In rush hours trains travel at a rate of one every 80 seconds. The total length of the Moscow underground lines is over 150 kilometres, and there are 100 stations. By the end of 1975 another 15 kilometres of the Metro will be built, to provide service to new residential areas.



The bridges raised open above the river, the spire of the Peter and Paul Fortress shooting up into the sky, and the white nights are only a few of the sights the northern Soviet city of Leningrad offers its guests. Established on order of the Russian Emperor Peter the Great in 1703, not far from where the Neva River pours into the Baltic Sea — and named St. Petersburg at that time, — the city became one of the most well known in Europe for the beauty of its architectural and monumental features. Heavily ruined and having lost some 900,000 inhabitants during the Second World War, Leningrad was built anew, and now its population numbers more than 4,000,000. The city is known in the world not only as a big industrial and trade centre, but also for its museums and book depositories, in which rare copies of the works of human culture are kept.



The new Kuntsevo residential area in Moscow.



The Moscow subway is the life blood of the city. No other transport service can substitute for it. Each of its 98 stations has an individual architectural design and is an outstanding work of realistic and life-asserting architecture. The magnificent, light halls and passageways are decorated with works of sculpture, fine and applied art. The bright ornamentations of the interior, comfort, and high speeds make the Soviet subway unique in the world.



Picture shows white night on the Neva.



School waltz on the Neva Embankment.

Lights and on sails

Each year is there such a resonant and en-

chanting — in Leningrad, the city on the Neva. Girls in white dresses, young men in their best attire — graduates of Leningrad secondary and vocational schools — attend their last school ball, who-

se venue has become, by tradition, the Neva riverside, the squares and streets, the entire exquisite city. The gala starts off with a show on the Neva. Huge sails bearing

the inscription in crimson letters "Crimson Sails" glides over the water, and the story hero Assol-ung People" slowly and solemnly are raised to the accompaniment of harps. The Grin vessel Selkret (in keeping with A. Grin's story of Peter I resound, the sounds of

the school waltz float over the calm surface of the water; and couples keep on whirling on the decks of diesel ships.

The youth gala continues all night long: concerts, get-togethers with actors, heroes of labour, poets and composers. Numerous guests and tourists from abroad take part in the Crim-son Sails celebration.

Security Council asked to condemn apartheid "as a crime against the conscience of mankind"

UNITED NATIONS, June 19. (R) — Tanzania told an emergency meeting of the Security Council early today that South Africa faced an uprising by 18 million blacks that spelled the beginning of the end of apartheid.

Tanzania's ambassador Salim A. Salim warned of a "holocaust" and a direct threat to international peace and security.

Mr. Salim was one of three African members, who, acting on behalf of the 47-nation African group, called the council into session late last night to consider what the official agenda item termed "killings and violence by the apartheid regime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas."

With bloodshed that has already claimed about 100 lives and more than 1,000 other casualties apparently continuing in several townships, the Council scheduled further debate later today to consider a resolution outrightly condemning the "massive violence against and killings of the African people."

This was tabled at the night meeting by Benin, Guyana, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Rumania, Sweden and Tanzania.

They wanted it to be adopted immediately, but the western powers, which have the right of veto, asked for time to refer the text to their governments. With possible revisions, the main elements of the resolution appeared likely to be approved today.

South African Ambassador Rolf Botha flew to New York from Washington to watch the Council proceedings, but did not ask immediately to take part in the debate.

Mr. Botha plans to leave shortly for West Germany to join his Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, for next week's scheduled talks with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Speculation persisted here today that the talks might have to be postponed if the violence in South Africa continued and worsened.

Mr. Thami Mhlambiso, spokesman for the banned South African organisation, the African National Congress, said the people Mr. Vorster should talk to were the parents of children killed in the riots.

Another nationalist spokesman, Mr. David Sibeko of the banned Pan-African Congress, said the South African government was "running scared and had responded in the only way it knew."

"Our children are doing what we should have done long ago," Mr. Sibeko said. A struggle was under way that far exceeded past initiatives and this would test the South African authorities to the

limit, because they could not possibly cordon every black town.

The chairman of the General Assembly's Special Committee on Decolonisation, Tanzanian Ambassador Salim A. Salim, spoke out against what he termed the murder, rampage and carnage perpetrated by the South African authorities.

He said that what was happening now was nothing less than an uprising as demonstrations and protests marked the beginning of the end of the racist system of apartheid.

The Africans' political consciousness was growing day by day, Mr. Salim said.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob

Malik, accused the South Africans of "bloody, monstrous crimes," including murders of children in cold blood.

The resolution before the Council would have the U.N. body reaffirm that the policy of apartheid "is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and a danger to peace and security."

It would also have the Council recognise "the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination" and call on the South African government urgently to end violence against blacks and take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid.

Kuwait may grant \$45m aid to Indonesia

JAKARTA, June 18, (R) — A delegation from the Kuwait Development Fund is expected to arrive here next month for talks which could result in up to \$45 million Kuwaiti aid for this country, Antara News Agency reported today.

Quoting informed sources, it said the delegation led by the fund's Director General Dr. Abdul Latif Al Ahmad would sign an aid agreement worked out in earlier talks between the two countries.

Dr. Abdul Latif visited Indonesia last year at the head of a 25-member banking delegation.

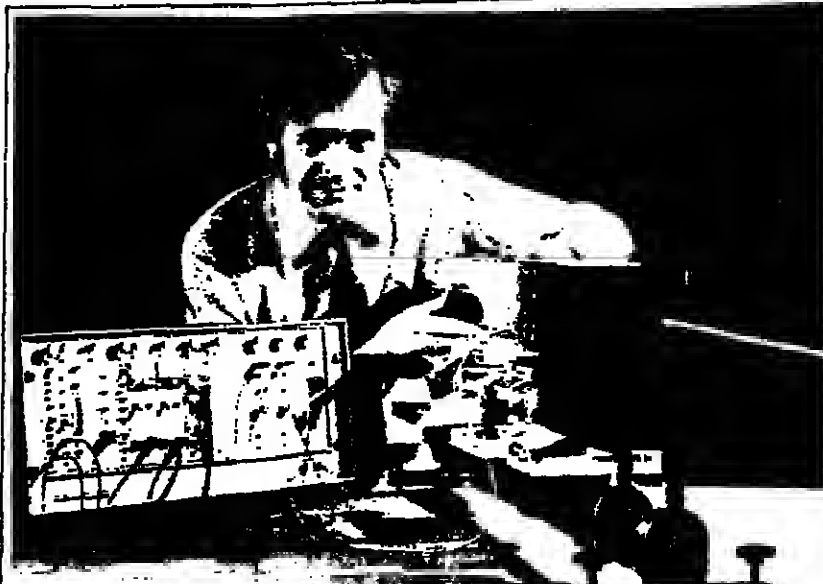
Islamic officials meet to promote economic cooperation

ANKARA, June 17, (R). — Senior representatives of Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait met here today to promote economic, industrial and technological co-operation among Islamic nations.

Turkish Deputy Premier Necmettin Erbakan; Saudi Arabia's Industry and Electricity Minister, Mr. Ghazi Al Qusaib; and Libya and Kuwait's ambassadors to Turkey attended the session, called to implement the resolutions of the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Istanbul last month.

The industry ministers of Libya, Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, who were to have taken part, had to change their plans at the last moment, officials said.

"We are trying to lay foundations of a new economic co-operation among Islamic countries through bilateral and multilateral contacts," Mr. Erbakan said today.



LASER TECHNIQUE FOR PRECISION MEASURING — This new laser interferometer is one of the latest testing systems developed at the Non-destructive Testing Centre at Harwell in southern Britain. The interferometer (an instrument for the comparison and measuring of the wave lengths of light rays) is expected to be of considerable interest to industries where precision calibration is important such as the alignment of machine tools to thousands of an inch and the precise measurement of vibration in structures like bridges and tall buildings. It exploits the conventional interferometer principles but also makes use of the Doppler shift of reflected laser light which allows displacement, velocity or acceleration of a piece of equipment under test to be determined.

Viking I swings into orb around Mars Sunday

PASADENA, California, June 19. (R) — America's unmanned space probe Viking I swings into orbit around Mars today to prepare for landing on the rocky planet on July 4 in search of organic life.

Officials at the jet propulsion laboratory here said the 3.5-ton Viking was in excellent condition and precisely on target, despite a leak from a fuel tank valve that prompted controllers to slow its final approaches to the planet.

The craft is due to go into orbit at 22:54 GMT today, beginning 15 days of radar and photographic surveys of the landing site, in a deep basin called Chryse at the mouth of a 3,000 mile (4,800-km) long rift valley.

The delay is to give scientists on earth a chance to check on weather and terrain on the surface and on how Viking's own instruments are working.

On July 4, the 200th anniversary of American independence, the

Viking lander will separate from its mother craft and descend to the surface and the soil for signs of life.

During the past two days, Viking has been sending back photographs of Mars which have been carefully studied by scientists here.

They showed a high cloud but the weather was otherwise clear.

The cameras also sent back spectacular pictures of towering canyons on the planet.

Mr. William O'Neil, in charge of Viking's orbits, said the spacecraft had arrived with such accuracy that the equivalent weight he to fire a rocket in Los Angeles and hit a dinner plate on a restaurant table in New York.

Viking I, launched last August, has been followed through space by a second Viking craft launched a month later and due to probe a different area of the Martian surface in August.

Lebanon now has two presidents and two foreign minister

BEIRUT, June 19, (R). — President Suleiman Franjeh's action in naming his closest political ally Camille Chamoun as foreign minister has raised fresh fears that the partition of Lebanon into Moslem and Christian mini-states will become a legal reality.

Each side in the conflict has set up its own local administration to run skeleton public services, but in foreign affairs the outward legal form of a single state has survived.

Mr. Chamoun's appointment this week by the president alone is strictly legal according to the Lebanese constitution, but as Moslem Premier Rashid Karami pointed out, 30 years of tradition require him to countersign the decree.

Speaking on Beirut Radio, Mr. Karami said the right-wing Maronite Christian president "may be planning to provoke the other part of the Lebanese into reacting in such a way as to give him this last chance. May be his intention is to announce partition."

Mr. Chamoun, a 76-year-old millionaire, minister of the interior in the Karami cabinet and ex-head of state, is widely believed to have been a powerful influence in Mr. Franjeh's decision to hang on to office, despite widespread calls for his resignation and even a pledge to Syria that he would quit once a successor was elected.

The National Liberal Party of Mr. Chamoun has been one of the main rightwing factions in the civil war. It has generally been

less ready than the bigger Phalangist Party to discuss compromises with the left and the Palestinian commandos.

Mr. Chamoun was the outgoing president during the 1958 civil war, when United States marines landed in Lebanon in response to his call.

Mr. Franjeh said he appointed Mr. Chamoun minister of foreign affairs because the previous incumbent, Mr. Philip Takla, was abroad too often on private business to fulfil his functions.

Mr. Karami was acting foreign minister during Mr. Takla's absence. Mr. Karami remarked that there was a decree providing for this, so the post could not be considered vacant.

"I reject this measure which indicates that he (the president) is planning some evil," the premier added.

Mr. Franjeh's action followed the Arab League meeting earlier this month which decided to send an inter-Arab peacekeeping force to Lebanon.

The president said Lebanon was not informed Mr. Karami retorted that because of the breakdown in communications, the rightwing leaders could not be informed in time of the meeting, and he had given instructions to Lebanon's ambassador in Cairo to attend.

The envoy, Mr. Mohammed Sabra, is a Moslem. Informed sources here said Mr. Karami had also sent a Moslem foreign minister.

try official, Mr. Yabys Mahmasani, to the United Nations in New York to counter President Franjeh's instructions to Lebanon's Christian ambassador Edouard Ghorr. Beirut Radio, which speaks for the predominantly Moslem leftwing, described the appointment of Mr. Chamoun as a move in rightwing efforts to have the Lebanese conflict internationalised.

Mr. Chamoun's own conditions for the Arab League peace force could be a major factor in preventing it ever coming here unless compromises can be reached.

Now it is not clear whether disputes over his status may make even the procedure for discussing such compromises difficult.

One of the conditions he laid down at a press conference was that the Lebanese authorities had the right to reject any proposed component of the force.

He said these authorities—me-

aning the rightwing Christian leaders—rejected the participation of Libyan, Algerian, Iraqi and Palestinian forces, but insisted that a ceasefire force must collaborate with the Syrian forces which intervened here.

Observers here said the Palestinian commandos, one of the r in parties to the Lebanese war would be certain to reject terms.

Mr. Takla, the man President Franjeh dismissed, has meanwhile said in an interview published in Beirut yesterday that a solution to the Lebanese crisis could be achieved among the parties themselves without foreign intervention.

"No foreign intervention, however disinterested or sincere may be, can replace direct discussion of their problems by various national parties," Takla told the Swiss News Agency.

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Partners in Development Amman Region and its weight in Jordan's economy (Part I)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth in a series of articles we are running on Jordan's five-year development programme. The following is the first section of a report submitted at the Jordan Development Conference.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pattern of Settlement and Growth

The past few decades have witnessed an accelerated growth in urban areas in both the developed and developing countries. There is evidence that this phenomenon will continue for decades to come. United Nations statistics have indicated that by the end of this century the urban population in the developing countries will increase by 1.3 billion people and their major urban centres from 90 to 300. It should be pointed out that in the year 2000 the urban centres in the developing countries are supposed to house 2.1 billion people, compared with less than 1.5 billion in the developed countries. As a result, governments in the developing countries are facing tremendous pressure on their resources and are expected to take the necessary measures towards providing job opportunities, adequate housing, physical facilities, social services, etc. to cope with the swelling masses of urban populations.

Jordan is no exception. The pattern of settlement in Jordan is characterized by a dominant metropolitan center, the Amman Region*, a few medium sized towns,

and many small towns, villages and hamlets. This situation developed as a result of the overall investment pattern, the distribution of natural resources, and the social, political, and geographical imperatives. For example, the influx of the Palestinian refugees in 1948, the emigration of displaced families of the West Bank in 1967, and the internal migration from rural areas have greatly affected the present distribution of population and types of settlements, as well as the social and economic aspects of Jordan as a whole and the Amman Region in particular.

The annual rate of population growth in Jordan is one of the highest in the world reaching as high as 3.5%. In 1952, its population was 1.3 million, in 1961, 1.7 million and in 1971 and 1975, the population was estimated at 2.4 and 2.7 millions respectively including the West Bank. Table (1) shows the distribution of population by governorates in the East Bank and the total number of the population in the West Bank in selected years.

Amman Region, which includes the city of Amman, Jordan's capital, accounted for 37%, 48%, 56% and 53% of the population of the East Bank in the years 1952, 1961, 1971 and 1975, respectively.

* This region covers an area of 545 square kilometers and consists of 13 municipalities and large areas of unincorporated land (see appendix I for the municipalities included in the Region and their population).

portion of this growth can be attributed to the influx of displaced persons from the West Bank due to the 1967 War, coupled with the new attractive job opportunities and the clustering of business, government and investment opportunities in Amman.

Among the specific causes for the growth of Amman Region are the following:

1. The concentration of economic activities and government offices and services.
2. The availability of educational, cultural, and recreational services.
3. The availability of a labour pool and communications facilities, including the airport and the railway as well as other facilities.

TABLE (1)
Population of Jordan by Governorate in the East Bank and the Total Population of the West Bank in Selected Years

Governorate	Y E A R			
	1952	1961	1971*	1975*
Amman . . .	218,465	433,618	972,000	1,004,560**
Balqa	64,926	79,057	110,000	139,211
Irbid	213,877	273,976	491,000	581,477
Karak	60,556	67,211	90,000	114,281
Ma'an	29,061	46,914	60,000	54,567
West Bank .	742,289	805,450	694,000	795,000
TOTAL . . .	1,329,174	1,706,266	2,417,000	2,689,095

Source: Department of Statistics.

* Estimates.

** Other estimates of the population of the Amman Region put is as high as 1.3 million.



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Mini computers become latest toy in U.S. drive for mass technology

N. Massachusetts day at school looking thing with," said 17-year-old of his first encounter's newest hobby-computer.

to see what it was, it coming back, I red on it," added

for a long time hied and vastly exes requiring platians, programmers, and engineers to being sold and us. It's happening am radios and hipped into the lists of earlier gen-

itates first electro-developed at the "ennsylvania's Mohe 1940s, took se-build and cost clion. But technolomts have made it d an equivalent little as \$ 500.

which makes posputers is the "mic-device which does room-sized origi-erity of Pennsy-—yet fits on the nail and is only t.

didn't exist five Douglas Callihan, adio technician in for the very we-d them in his ho-

consider ourselves freshmen students w we are getting ive already built uters," said Peter er scientist at the 'stitute of Tech-Cambridge.

inexpensive and ers can be used from playing ga-ery technical pro-

ect the computers n to play video -pong, or you can speaker to play

music," Jessel explained. Walker uses his to grade stu-dents' tests.

Geoffrey Feldman, 24, a free-lance engineer from Amherst Massachusetts, says he's pursing more sophisticated goals.

"I dropped out of school, and I'm using the computer to edu-cate myself. I'm getting about 10 times the education for the cost," Feldman says.

"Electronic music is getting very involved, and the computer can take over some of the work," he explains. "I had known people were making microprocessors, and I knew it was just a matter of time before the prices began to drop."

"I play games—like backgammon or chess; store some tax in-formation and eliminate a lot of paperwork from my life," Callihan says. "I'm also using it for a lot of common garden variety things, like watching the house with de-vices that act as eyes."

Until recently, inexpensive com-puter equipment was not readi-ly available to the general pub-lic. But now Massachusetts hob-bysts have their own specialty shop, "The Computer Store," here.

Sidney Halligan, 45, and Dick Brown, 43, are owners of the store, one of about a dozen com-puter hobbyshops in the U.S.

"With the low cost and the av-ailability of these computers, they are going to be as much a part of everyday life as the toaster," Hal-ligan believes. "The younger peo-ple are going to be in the com-puter age whether they like it or not."

"Now that there are low-cost computers, the pressure is moun-ting to develop programmes to do domestic tasks," said Dr. Steve Ward, an MIT professor. "They have become cheap enough so that we can expect them to have a se-rious impact on household man-agement within the next decade."

"It's not a freak idea. It is the second revolution for computers: computers for the people. It is the beginning of a new kind of com-puter marketing," according to Halligan. "It is new retail distri-bution method of what used to be

a very complicated product."

His customers, ranging from age 10 to 65, can buy all kinds of computer parts, including the pro-cessing unit, the memory, and con-nections to hook computers to items already in the home. Halli-gan says an entire system runs from \$ 700 to \$ 1,200. When com-pleted it looks like a small box and can sit on a table.

"The 'biggies' are starting to catch up to this thing," Feldman adds, referring to the computer "kits" being sold by large com-puter firms, including Intel, Signe-tics, and MOS Technology.

"It's an exploding marketplace," says a spokesman for Intel, the largest U.S. producer of micropro-cessors. Intel's sales last year to-talled \$ 137 million.

Intel sells two kinds of kits with various parts and instruc-tions needed to build a home com-puter. One, minus a power supply, costs \$350; the other \$495.

"People are now realising how flexible cost-effective the smaller computers are," he adds.

Staff at "The Computer Store" are trained to help untangle the electronic knots. "There are some people who are clumsy, so we do have backup here. If they really mess something up, we'll help them get it working," Halligan says.

Halligan and Brown also sell the computer hobbyist magazine, BYTE, and display information about the New England Computer Society, a hobbyists' club.

BYTE Magazine, published by Carl Helmers, 28, and Virginia Pe-schke, in Peterborough, New Hamp-shire is the best known of the hobby publications.

"We have 50,000 subscribers, and it keeps going up," Helmers says.

"I think we'll top out at 200,000 to 300,000 people building kits in two or three years."

Around the world in record - breaking 46 hour commercial flight

"What did you do last weekend, David?"

"Oh, I flew around the world." "No—what did you really do?" This conversation took place a couple of weekends ago, and I was

telling the truth. As a matter of fact, not only did I spend the first weekend in May flying around the world—in a little less than two days—but I saw six movies and three sunrises along the way.

There were about a hundred of us at New York's Kennedy airport at 5:30 p.m. on Saturday, May 1, aboard Pan American World Air-ways 747SP, the "Liberty Bell Ex-press."

The passenger list included a woman who travelled around the world in the 1950s by propeller plane when the flight took 110 hours, an 11-year-old boy whose father had given him a ticket as a gift, and Col. Anthony Storey, former pilot for Gen. Douglas MacArthur. It was Colonel Storey's eighth around-the-world trip.

We were setting out to break the around-the-world record on a flight that would last 46 hours—39 of them to be spent in the air.

There would be only two stops—in New Delhi and Tokyo.

The Boeing 747SP is a bit smaller than its big sister, the 747, and it carries 100 fewer passengers (around 286 people).

Its cruising speed is 600 m.p.h. at altitudes between 41,000 and 45,000 feet. That speed and height give it extra range. Just what this extra range means was obvious when we arrived at New Delhi.

The captain commented that we had enough fuel to fly on to Bang-kok (that is, another 1,846 statute miles, or 3 hours, 45 minutes of flying time) and still allow us a 45-minute reserve when we ar-rived there.

We could have flown halfway around the world non-stop.

As it was, we already had bro-ken two records: first non-stop flight from the United States to India, and the longest ever non-stop flight for a commercial air-craft.

That first 8,088 miles from New York to Delhi took 13 hours and 31 minutes and felt like little more than an extended New York to Rome flight. It was hot in Delhi

(104 degrees F.), and when we took off after the short stopover we used extra fuel since hotter (and therefore lighter) air is not efficient at creating lift for aircraft—hence longer runways and more fuel are needed in hot climates.

We took 14 hours to reach Tokyo—longer than this aircraft would normally take. The reason: the route had to be slightly cir-cuitous in order to extend our mileage to the 22,857.7 statute miles needed to qualify for a glo-be-encircling flight. (This mini-mum distance is set by the Fede-ration Aeronautique Internation-ale, the French agency that moni-tors record-breaking flights.)

At Tokyo, we were delayed for three hours by a striking Pan Am ground crew who decided to make their grievances apparent by sur-rounding the aircraft with trucks. We finally did get off the plane—in a heavy rain—and spent a plea-sant few hours at the Tokyo duty-free shop.

Finally, a 12-hour flight from Tokyo to New York—and at 4 p.m. on Sunday a new record had been set: 46 hours around the world by a commercial aircraft. The previous record was established in 1965 by a Boeing 707 that carried only a crew. It circled the globe in 62 hours.

The flight cost \$ 2,927 first-class and \$ 1,865 tourist.

Pan Am plans gradually to ph-ase out the smaller, older 707 and replace it with my friend the 747SP.

And I heartily concur. For one

thing, Pan Am calculates the 747 SP will cost them less per passenger mile. My weekend trip persuaded me that the new plane offers more comfort and less noise than the 707. The wider range and the ability to use shorter or high-altitude runways also was obvious. After 39 hours in one, I feel qualified to judge.

British truckers take to 6,000 mile road for Middle East capitals

LONDON (LPS) — With the recent massive expansion of trade between Britain and the Middle East many manufacturers find it quick, convenient and economical to send their goods overland rather than consign all of them by sea. These 6000-mile international trips demand a new type of truck driver and the most modern vehicles.

"The transcontinental driver must be resourceful and prepared to live harder than he would if he was on a local run, taking a sleep, a bath and a meal as and when the opportunity offers," said Anthony Jones, the managing director of Jones Transport (Sandbach) Ltd, a well known British haulage firm. And the reward? "Substantial," said Mr. Jones. "A senior fleet driver can rise up to £6,000 a year."

Fodens Ltd, the automotive engi-neers whose modern factory in the English Midlands supplies com-mercial vehicles throughout the world, was quick to meet the challenge for trucks to match the men. The company's huge, trans-

continental lorries are a familiar sight on the roads that link West-ern Britain with the Middle East.

A round trip from Britain to Baghdad takes about 22 days in summer, perhaps 25 days in winter. Two trucks always travel together so that in the event of mechanical or other difficulty a driver is not left stranded.

"But mechanical trouble is rare," Mr. Jones said. "In more than a year's intensive operations between Britain and the Middle East we have not had to call even once for the help of Foden's recovery service."

He is the first to agree that the job calls for tough, self-reliant men, but he feels that the difficul-ties of transcontinental haulage have been exaggerated. The prob-lems, Mr. Jones says, are outweig-hed by the advantages.

"For instance," he explained, "a manufacturer who wanted to send his products from Manches-ter to Tehran could expect the con-signment to be delivered with-in three weeks from the day he contacted the haulier."



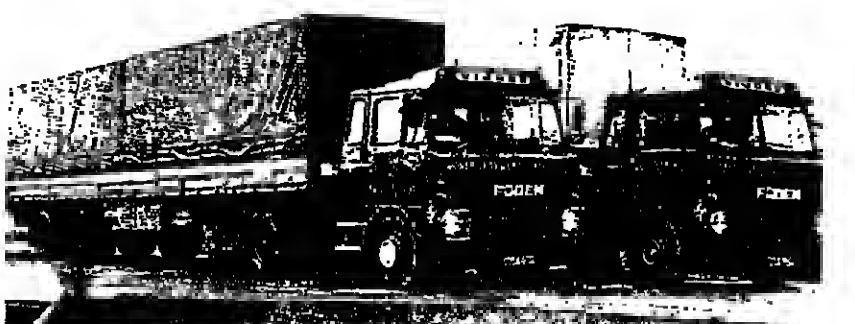
Tonight's TV Features

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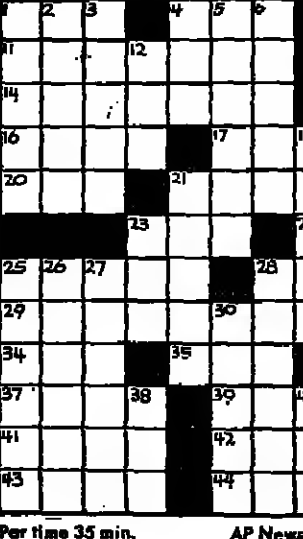
The expansion of trade between Britain and the Middle East means that all routes, including overland, are being used to speed deliveries. Here two giant Foden trucks stand loaded and fuelled, ready to start on a 6000 mile trip to Baghdad.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. "Fables in Slang" author
4. Forty
7. Side of an opening
11. Showy plant
13. Acid radical
14. Corpuence
15. Inimitable
16. Ponder
17. Best card of a suit
19. 1/10th of a sen
20. Slime-e coin
21. Culmination
23. Appearance
24. Donkey
25. Squirrel food
28. Unite
29. Changes the color
31. Including
34. Hole in one
35. Extinct bird
36. To use
37. Short note
39. Art of public speaking
41. Brain passage
42. Exotic
43. Point of —

MART CARTE
CATER ORION
CANAPE NOMAD
AMA SAIC ADS
SESO DOES
TREAT NICE
SARTOR TOMES
SNOW WAGES
PAD TEES NAE
ALIBI SPRATS
WOMEN TRITE
SWIDE SYNE

SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
44. Superlative ending
45. Poetic contraction
DOWN
1. Ringed boa
2. First
3. Perspire
4. Keel-billed cuckoo
5. Knight-German
6. City official
7. Cookie crack
8. Mite
9. Innumerable
10. Kind of fish
11. Simple sugar
12. Dwindles
13. Smallest liquid measure
14. Moisture in drops
15. Macaw
16. Aromatic herb genus
17. Blindness
18. The first in a sports event
19. Jumps
20. Hangman's rope
21. Make amends
22. Norway
23. Seamy parlor necessity
24. Japanese verse
25. Prior to
26. Skill



Per time 35 min. AP Newsfeatures

Television

Channel 6:
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Varieties
8:30 Shirley's world
9:00 Man and machine
9:10 Documentary
10:00 News in English
10:15 Kojac (On both chan-nels)

Amman Airport

Arrivals:
9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9.30 Aqaba
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Cairo (EA)
12.20 Deer-Azour, Damascus (SA)
14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
16.20 Riyadh (SAA)
17.30 Cairo
17.40 Paris
17.55 London
18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.00 Rome

Radio

(On 856 K HZ):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Pop music (USA)
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy Listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots (small): 100—140
Apples (starken): 140—180
Apples (golden): 120—170
Apples (double red): 200—260
Bell pepper: 200—300
Bananas: 160—190
Cauliflower: 100—120
Carrots (yellow): 40—60
Cucumbers (small): 130—170
Cucumbers (large): 70—100
Cherry (red): 160—200
Cabbage: 50—70
Eggplant (small): 120—160
Eggplant (large): 40—70
Grape leaves: 200—240
Green beans: 100—140
Garlic (dry): 120—190
Garlic (green): 120—180
Hot Pepper: 160—200
Lemon: 100—130
Marrow (regular): 40—60
Marrow (small): 80—90
Musk melon: 120—180
Orange: 80—120
Onion (local): 50—80
Okra (red): 200—280
Okra (green): 300—350
Potatoes (local): 80—120
Peaches (red): 200—280
Peas: 120—150
Pine apple: 150—200
String beans: 120—180
Water melon (large): 60—100
Water melon (small): 30—50
Spinach: 40—60
Tangerines: 120—170
Tomatoes: 100—150
Wild cucumber: 50—70

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Abdul Salam Mahseery: (55577)
Dr. Muhammad Khalil: (56294)
Pharmacies:
Hijazi: (22508)
Nihad: (30844)
Omar: (42717)
Taxis:
Jerusalem: (39655)
Neel: (44433)
Ahram: (63911)

"Callan" ends mercenary trial saying he is ready to die

LAUNDA, June 19 (Agencies) — The trial of 13 mercenaries accused of crimes against the Angolan people closed today after the main defendant, Costas Georgiou

Rabin says policy on Arab minority has been correct

TEL AVIV, June 19 (R). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today Israel's policy towards its Arab minority had been correct, but he admitted mistakes had been made in its implementation.

Addressing a symposium at the Labour Party College here today, Mr. Rabin said that the government had failed to stress, in its contacts with Israeli Arabs, the central thesis of Israel's purpose as a Jewish state aimed at implementing Zionist ideology.

The meeting was called to discuss the Labour Party's policy towards the country's nearly 500,000 Arab citizens, following recent incidents in which six Arabs were killed by Israeli police and army fire.

Mr. Rabin admitted that the administration had not always been correct in its dealings with Arabs, but said Israeli Arabs had also been at fault in their attitudes towards the administration.

Boumedienne defends national service for women

ALGIERS, June 19 (R). — President Houari Boumedienne defended plans for national service for university-trained women on the second day of a conference drawing up a new constitutional charter for Algeria.

According to the official news agency APS, the president said yesterday the scientific skills of graduates were needed to create a modern army.

The conference was preceded by a nationwide political and social debate and President Boumedienne dealt with the two most heated issues which have emerged — the compatibility of Islam and socialism, and the emancipation of women.

He told the assembled delegates from all over Algeria: "building a thousand (socialist) villages means building a thousand mosques."

"The question of female emancipation," he said, "would be treated in a future family code."

Talks attempt to heal wounds

(Continued from page 1) Angolan Church minister from Soweto, the Reverend B. Photolo. "If you have a nail through your shoe into your foot, you don't go on polishing the shoe. Let's remove the nail."

Black leaders say the first essential is the removal of the requirement for certain subjects in black schools to be taught in Afrikaans, which they regard as the language of the white rulers.

Few blacks understand this Dutch-derived language fully, and it was a school strike over the issue that led to Wednesday's confrontation in which police opened fire on young protest marchers. The Soweto schools have been ordered closed for at least three weeks.

The blacks also demanded the withdrawal of police from Soweto and the establishment of a multi-racial commission into the current unrest. The government has appointed white judge Petrus Cillie to conduct a one-man inquiry.

But the trouble may not yet be over. Saturday night is notoriously "murder night" in Soweto, where the crime statistics even in normal times dwarf those for white South Africa.

Many of Soweto's one million inhabitants have left town for the weekend, apparently to avoid possible violence. Some have gone to safer townships, others to visit relatives in the homelands (Bantustans).

A few of the wealthier Blacks booked into five-star international hotels in Johannesburg for the weekend. "International" means they have special permits to cater for all races.

— alias "Colonel Callan" — declared he was "ready to die."

Mr. Georgiou told the court at the end of the nine-day hearing: "nobody wants to die, but I am ready to die."

The prosecution is asking for the death penalty for the 13 men. The five judges will announce their judgement some time next week.

In a rambling, incoherent statement that was finally cut short by the judges, Mr. Georgiou repeated the remarks he had made when questioned by the prosecution early in the trial.

He said he was not proud of his fellow-mercenaries lay with him.

Mr. Georgiou again recognised that he had personally shot dead one mercenary, plus a militant of the now-ruling People's Liberation Movement and a People's Liberation Movement soldier, as well as ordering the execution of 13 mercenaries.

During his statement, however, Mr. Georgiou repeatedly told the court: "I'm not a criminal."

His remarks finally became so incoherent that he was ordered to return to his seat and the 12 other mercenaries all made final statements.

They also repeated their earlier remarks, thanked the Angolans for allowing them to go on trial and said they had been well treated while in detention.

The court president, winding up the proceedings, said that because of the gravity of the charges, he could not say exactly when judgement would be handed down.

One informed source predicted the sentence would be announced by Sunday afternoon.

The feeling here is that the three British harristers defending three of the mercenaries have not put forward a very convincing case.

Arguing, as they did yesterday, that their clients were the victims of a "decadent and materialistic" Western society, seemed to many observers as more than incongruous.

The defence put forward by the American attorney was that the 13 should be tried as prisoners-of-war, rather than as war criminals who could be executed.



READY TO GO — This is one of several giant C-130 Hercules transport planes of the U.S. Air Force that are now waiting at the British Sovereign Air Base in southern Cyprus in case they are needed to evacuate Americans from Lebanon. (AP wirephoto).

Sweden's King Carl Gustaf, Silvia Sommerlath step into golden cage

STOCKHOLM, June 19 (R) — Sweden's King Carl Gustaf and a German-born commoner, Miss Silvia Sommerlath, were married in Stockholm's 700-year-old cathedral today, watched by European royalty and millions of television viewers.

The 30-year-old king, in an admiral's uniform, and Miss Sommerlath, 32, wearing a gold diadem and an ivory-white Dior gown designed by Marc Bohan, were pronounced man and wife by Lutheran Archbishop Olof Sundby.

The couple swore only to love each other for better or for worse, omitting the "honour and obey" pledge dropped by the Swedish church several years ago.

They emerged from the church, with the bride officially queen of Sweden, to the cheers of a huge crowd. More than 100,000 people lined Stockholm's streets as the couple, escorted by mounted dragoons with plumed helmets, rode in an open carriage to the harbour where they boarded a royal barge.

It was the first wedding of a reigning Swedish monarch for 179 years. Rowed by naval cadets, the king and queen glided past saluting Swedish and foreign warships while the air force jets thundered overhead. Two broke away from formation and etched a cupid's heart in smoke trails.

The couple stepped ashore near the palace to the strains of a bridal march played by 150 violinists in traditional costumes from the central Swedish province of Dalarna.

They later waved to a big crowd from the palace before moving inside for a wedding lunch.

Local newspapers speculated they would leave soon afterwards for a safari honeymoon in Kenya. Guests in the church included presidents Walter Scheel of West Germany, Urho Kekkonen of Finland and Kristian Eldjarn of Iceland, together with King Olav of Norway, Queen Margrethe of Denmark, King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium, princess Beatrix and prince Claus of the Netherlands, ex-king Constantine and queen Anne-Marie of Greece, and Britain's prince Richard of Gloucester.

Also present at the ceremony was Prime Minister Olof Palme, whose Social Democratic Party includes in its platform the eventual abolition of the monarchy. Inside the church, neither the bride nor the groom had seemed nervous as they walked slowly up the aisle towards the altar, smiling at friends and relatives. But Miss Sommerlath appeared to wipe tears from her eyes towards the end of the service.

Archbishop Sundby was assisted during the hour-long ceremony by Miss Sommerlath's uncle, the reverend Ernst Sommerlath, former professor of theology in the university of Leipzig.

In a break from normal Swedish custom, the bride's ring was brought to the kneeling couple on a blue satin cushion. It is normally taken by the bridegroom from his pocket.

Syria, France back Lebanese parley

(Continued from page 1) litate" the round-table conference between the different Lebanese "components," to lay the foundation for a political settlement and national reconciliation.

Mr. Assad "greatly appreciated" this, and reaffirmed that the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon was aimed only at permitting the re-establishment of order and security, and conditions for resuming the process of political settlement, the communique added.

Once these results had been achieved, the Syrian troops would withdraw, it said.

The communique said the two presidents expressed their concern over tension in Southern Africa, and strongly deplored the fact that the majority in Rhodesia was deprived of legitimate rights, and that apartheid continued in South Africa.

At the same time France and Syria "favourably welcomed" the coming independence of the French Red Sea territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti), and hoped all neighbouring states would guarantee the future state's sovereignty and integrity, the communique said.

They also stressed the urgent need for a fair and lasting Middle East peace settlement, while Mr. Assad welcomed the opening here of an information and liaison bureau by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

France and Syria had greatly increased their trade and would encourage and diversify it further, the communique said.

The talks here had covered possibilities for cooperation in nuclear-powered electricity.

The talks also discussed the creation of a joint industry for telecommunications materials, and the supply of electronic technology to Syria.

Communist participation in government hangs in balance of Italian election

ROME, June 19 (R). — More than 40 million Italians vote Sunday and Monday in crucial elections which will determine whether the west's strongest Communist Party shares power after 30 years in opposition.

The implications of such an event for Europe, for the North Atlantic alliance and for the Communist Bloc have been the subject of impassioned debate for more than a month.

Italy's Communists predict that, whatever the result of the vote, their participation in a future Italian government is now inevitable.

This assessment, being made privately by Communist officials, is based on electoral arithmetic, which virtually rules out the long-dominant Catholic Christian Democratic Party being able to form a majority without the help of the left.

Opinion polls and past electoral experience point to the near certainty that Italy's three main parties — the Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists — will win 80 per cent of the vote, leaving the remaining 20 per cent fragmented between six small right and left wing parties.

The Christian Democrats would thereby have to depend on the Socialists for a governing majority. The Socialists say their price for cooperation is for the Communists to come into the government too.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest party for three decades, reject the idea of an alliance with the Communists. But the leftist parties are hoping that the election results will force them to change their minds.

The most recent opinion poll showed the Christian Democrats ahead with 34 per cent but losing ground, and the Communists holding steady at 32.9 per cent. It put the Socialists at 12.5 per cent and gaining.

The poll gave the combined leftist parties 48.4 per cent, less than two per cent short of a majority, and the combined centre-right 45.5 per cent. Ten per cent was undecided.

If this is the outcome of the election, and neither the Socialists nor the Christian Democrats compromise, the result would be a political impasse that would make the country ungovernable for months to come — and it could mean new elections.

A similar situation would arise in the event of Christian Democratic gains. However large these might be, it is inconceivable that the ruling party, torn by divisions

and racked by scandals, could achieve an overall majority, or even one with the centre parties.

Months of dangerous political confusion or Communist entry into government appears to be the choice facing Italy.

Meanwhile police in Rome opened fire at a group of extreme left-wingers who they said had fired several shots at them when they tried to stop them attacking pri-

sters were rampaging through me's fashionable residential

of Partoli after attending a rally by the extreme left "Democrazia Proletaria" Pa-

Nobody was injured in the otting, but two youths were to hospital with other injuries tained in the clashes with t-



LAST RALLY — Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer addresses the final political rally of the election campaign in Friday night. (AP wirephoto).

Denktash says elections consolidate Cyprus split

NICOSIA, June 19 (AFP) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said here today that tomorrow's elections in the Turkish sector of Cyprus would constitute "a kind of self-determination" confirming the partition of the island.

The elections, said Mr. Denktash, were "a political action confirming that the federated state, created with the people's votes in a referendum, is well-established."

Fifteen months ago the Turkish Cypriot proclaimed their part of the island — about 36 per cent of the total Cyprus territory — a federated state. A new constitution was drawn up and Mr. Denktash has named "president."

Tomorrow the 76,000 Turkish-Cypriots entitled to vote will elect a new president and the 40 members of their national assembly, thus making effective their split with the government of Archbishop Makarios.

(Despite Turkish-Cypriot hopes that Greek-Cypriots will follow their example, Archbishop Makarios has always rejected the federal solution.)

Political observers here believe Mr. Denktash will be victorious.

us in the elections, but his wing National Union Party (might have trouble with the left-wing opposition parties.

Most observers believe the NUP will nevertheless have a slight advantage over the wing Turkish Republican (TRF) and the two social-c parties, the Populist Party (PSP) and the Republic Party (RP).

In the Turkish sector, there still some 8,000 Greek-Cypriots. They will not be voting tomorrow. "This minority," Mr. Denktash said, "can vote in the G Cypriot elections that will place in September, if a fo can be found that will not en-

ger our state."

(The island's Greek administration does not recognise tomorrow's elections as valid.)

After the elections, the Tu Federated State of Cyprus will be the world's smallest democracy. The population in the Turkish sector totals about 150,000 per half of whom lived scattered among the Greek population before the Turkish invasion of 1974. They occupy homes abandoned by the Greek-Cypriots.



LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR? — After three days of bloody events in Johannesburg, this black man lies injured at the feet of police at Alexandra. (AP wirephoto).

Second Lebanese evacuation convoy postponed

(Continued from page 1) tion and expressed the hope that "all our Lebanese brothers will understand the seriousness of the situation and take a nationalist stand preserving Lebanon's unity and integrity."

In Washington, AFP reports the White House today confirmed evacuation plans for 140 Americans who want to leave Lebanon, but said it did not yet know when they could be carried out.

The statement followed the fifth meeting in three days of the National Security Council, chaired by President Ford, at the White House.

It was again attended by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, CIA Director George Bush, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General George Brown.

Back in Beirut, former presidential candidate Raymond Edde today fired off an angry letter to Syrian Premier Mahmoud Ayoubi, accusing Syrian troops of looting his summer residence.

The letter from Mr. Edde, a fierce opponent of the Syrian intervention in Lebanon, was sent as reports came in of further, slight, advances by Syrian troops in

the mountains south-east of here.

To halt the advance, a bridge over the Damour River has been destroyed, Lebanese progressive forces announced.

In his letter to Premier Ayoubi, Mr. Edde claimed that Syrian troops also ransacked shops and other houses in his summer resort town, Sofar.

Among the other houses looted, he alleged, was that of Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami.

Arafat urges second Arab League meeting

(Continued from page 1)

The announcement followed a meeting between Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mohammed Riad, and a Palestinian delegation, including the PLO representative in Cairo, Mr. Jamal Al Sourani.

It said the delegation conveyed to Mr. Riad an urgent message from Mr. Arafat to President Sadat, who is at present on an official visit to Iran.

TOPS them all!

SUPER Kings